

D'Estaing meets Zaire's Seko

KINSHASA, Aug. 10, (AFP). — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has had lengthy talks with President Mobutu Sese Seko during an eight-day private visit to Zaire, it was reported here today.

The Zairese press reported that the two heads of state met on Sunday and yesterday, and predicted that the talks would give a fresh impetus to relations between the two countries.

But diplomatic sources here said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's visit, following an official visit to Gabon, was primarily for rest and relaxation.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

Volume 1, Number 243

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1976 — SHA'BAN 15, 1396

Price: 50 fils



H.M. King Hussein is seen off by Sultan Qabus at Muscat airport.

King Hussein returns from four-day Gulf tour

AMMAN, (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein returned home Tuesday afternoon after a four-day Gulf tour in which he conferred with Saudi, Kuwaiti, Bahraini and Omani leaders on bilateral relations and current Arab issues.

The King, who flew in from Oman after holding extensive talks with Omani Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id, was received at Amman Airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, His Majesty's personal representative. Also present at the airport were their Highnesses Prince Abdullah and Faisal in addition to the Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Mr. Bahjat Talhouni, Sharif Nasser Ibn Jamil, Prince Ra'ad the Chief Chamberlain, the Chief Justice, Cabinet members and other high ranking officials.

Returning with His Majesty the King were Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf; and Minister of Court Mr. Amer Khammash.

Commenting on the King's tour, the Prime Minister said that consultations between Arab brothers for the common good is a fixed Jordanian policy.

"The meetings of His Majesty the King with Arab leaders in the countries visited has brought complete understanding and success," Mr. Badran added.

The Prime Minister added that the talks had also strengthened the already solid bilateral relations and cooperation between Jordan and the countries visited.

Uneasy peace reigns in Soweto; clashes reported in other towns

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 10 (Agencies). — A semblance of peace returned to Johannesburg's black townships of Soweto and Alexandra today after several days of rioting, but sporadic outbursts of violence were reported in other parts of South Africa.

Two schools in the Mamelodi and Mabopane townships on Pretoria's outskirts were set on fire during the night and classrooms and books were damaged.

At Garankuwa, the Bophuthatswana homeland city, 13 miles (20 km) north of Pretoria, an estimated 1,000 students marched on a high school and stoned the building. Police said they made 15 arrests.

A beer hall was set on fire and a school stoned early today at Westonaria, 25 miles (40 kms) east of Johannesburg, and police used tear gas to disperse crowds.

At Soweto and Alexandra, however, scenes of the most violence since trouble again erupted after mass demonstrations last Wednesday, many students ended a boycott of schools and bus and train

services were back to normal.

Police kept roadblocks round both townships, but otherwise were not conspicuous.

Buses which had been running only to Soweto's outskirts were allowed to enter the township under heavy police escort.

Firms in Johannesburg reported much less absenteeism today. For several days, Soweto students, having failed in an attempt to march into the centre of Johannesburg, had tried to keep the township's 150,000 black commuters from leaving for work there.

Students had demonstrated against the continued detention without trial of blacks arrested last June when 176 persons died in the townships.

After the almost complete boycott of schools yesterday, attendance today was reported to be between 30 and 60 per cent.

Dr. Connie Mulder, minister for the interior and information, told a political meeting last night that he thought black unrest would continue until Aug. 31 when the United Nations Security Council is due to discuss South African-controlled South West Africa (Namibia).

In another development, Prime Minister John Vorster blamed South Africa's enemies for the continued rioting. But he also said in a magazine interview: "If there are grievances, the door is open to hear those grievances but the government will certainly not be railroaded into panic action."

[Continued on page 6]

Rightists launch major offensive on Tal Al-Zaatar

BEIRUT, Aug. 10, (AFP). — Armoured vehicles backed by heavy artillery today launched a fresh attack on Tal Al-Zaatar refugee camp, the Voice of Palestine Radio reported. The radio said that "several dozen" armoured vehicles were involved in the attack, which was coming from several directions at once.

Despite the return fire of the camp's defenders, backed by the artillery of the leftwing and Palestinian forces, one attacking column had made "a certain progress," the radio said.

The Phalangists meanwhile confirmed that there was fierce fighting around Tal Al-Zaatar today.

The Voice of Lebanon (Phalangist) Radio reported that rightist forces had occupied a number of positions including the headquarters of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

The fighting around the camp brought intensified shelling in the eastern and southeastern suburbs of Beirut. In the Christian quarter of Furn Al Shebak, people were warned by loudspeaker to stay off the streets and to seek shelter.

The Voice of Lebanon meanwhile reported that 2,750 persons from Tal Al-Zaatar camp had "surrendered," among them a military leader, Bilal Hassan.

However, according to reports reaching the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) here this afternoon, no more than a few hundred persons managed to leave Tal Al-Zaatar camp yesterday. The figure put forward by the Phalangist apparently included Lebanese families who had fled the Ras Dekwaneh district near the camp.

The figure might also include people from the northeast suburb of Nabaa, which has just been occupied by rightist forces. Tens of thousands of persons were forced to leave the districts.

For several days now, thousands of inhabitants of Nabaa have been taken to the Museum, on the Beirut demarcation line, from where they move to the western districts. The fate of these people, who have lost everything and often do not know where to go, was discussed today by President Suleiman Franjeh, and Colonel Ali Al Madamy, an emissary of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

Afterward Col. Madamy told reporters that President Franjeh

[Continued on page 6]

Israel clamps curfew on Anabta

JERUSALEM, Aug. 10, (R). —

A curfew was imposed today on the village of Anabta, in the occupied West Bank, where Arab residents tried to block a main road in protest against an Israeli-imposed value-added tax (VAT) on goods and services.

Scores of villagers carrying placards calling for cancellation of the tax tried to set up a road block of stones on the Nablus-Tulkarm road which runs through the village.

Israeli forces made a number of arrests.

The protest against VAT entered its 10th day today as shops in the northern sector of the West Bank remained closed. Only bakeries and green-grocers opened for a few hours.

The Israeli military authorities meanwhile announced that a soldier will go on trial later this month charged with causing the death of an Arab girl last May in the town of Nablus.

The victim, Lena Nabulsi, daughter of a prominent West Bank family, was shot and killed during anti-Israeli demonstrations.

The trial of an Israeli officer, charged with ordering his men to manhandle a group of Arabs earlier this year, is continuing behind closed doors, the authorities said.

The Arabs were attacked by an Israeli patrol and one died.

Smith government says

Rhodesians kill 300 Africans in attack inside Mozambique

SALISBURY, Aug. 10, (Agencies). — Rhodesian forces crossed into Mozambique and killed more than 300 African nationalist guerrillas at a base camp used for launching attacks on this white-ruled country, Prime Minister Ian Smith's government announced tonight.

It said that in addition to the black guerrillas, 30 of Mozambique's Frelimo soldiers and 10 civilians were killed in Sunday's raid, staged in retaliation for "unprovoked aggression" by the neighbouring African state.

Rhodesian troops suffered "only slight wounds."

It reported that the attack came after Rhodesian forces became involved in chasing operations on Sunday.

It was made under the accepted international practice of hot pursuit, the government said.

Salisbury has given special publicity to guerrilla attacks on Rhodesian security forces along the Mozambique border for several days.

At the end of last week, a group of journalists was invited to visit the scene of an attack allegedly by "soldiers of Frelimo" (the Mozambique armed forces), according to the Salisbury authorities.

Rhodesian military chiefs described the attack in question as a real military operation.

Some observers here saw this publicity as psychological preparation for a spectacular operation by the Rhodesian forces.

The latest raid, the biggest Rhodesian operation outside the country's own borders, marks a new stage in the escalation of the conflict since the beginning of this year, a period in which Rhodesia's security forces have lost 61 men.

The Rhodesian forces are now stretched along a 700 km eastern border with Mozambique, and now have to police their border with Zambia as well.



His Majesty King Hussein.

Nation marks 24th anniversary of King Hussein's accession to the throne

Jordan today celebrates the 24th anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne. On this auspicious occasion, President Hafez Al Assad of Syria sent a cable to H.M. the King congratulating him and wishing him good health and happiness and progress and prosperity for Jordan.

The Royal Hashemite Court has received a flood of telegrams of congratulations from local and foreign dignitaries addressed to King Hussein.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran congratulated His Majesty, in his name and on behalf of the council of ministers. Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhoumi, and the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, also sent telegrams to the King on the occasion. Other high ranking government and public officials as well as ordinary citizens cabled their felicitations to the King.

Wednesday has been declared an official holiday.

Greece asks World Court, U.N. to solve rift with Turkey

ATHENS, Aug. 10, (Agencies). — Greece today applied to the International Court of Justice at The Hague over its dispute with Turkey about the continental shelf in the Aegean Sea. The application asked the court to order conservation measures and rule on the essentials of the dispute. Earlier, in the day Greece also formally called for a meeting of the U.N. Security Council to consider the dispute as tension mounted between the two countries.

The chief delegate of Greece, Mr. George Paponilas, conferred with the Council president shortly after noon (16:00 GMT).

Many of the Third World ambassadors are attending the non-aligned states' conference in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Several other member states' chief delegates are absent for August holidays.

Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios would come to New York tomorrow to put Greece's case to the Council, Greek sources said.

In Athens, the cabinet met in emergency session today to monitor moves in the dispute with Turkey.

In the Aegean, naval units and aircraft continued to shadow the Turkish vessel Sismik 1, whose search for oil caused the latest tension between the two countries.

Usually reliable sources said the Greek navy had intensified patrols in the eastern Aegean where the Sismik 1 is making seismic soundings.

The opposition newspaper "Ta Nea" said tank units and aircraft were on a state of alert.

The problem facing the government, it added, was whether Greece would allow Turkey to act arbitrarily and whether it would swallow such humiliation and bow to Turkish expansionism.

Greece also delivered a new protest note to Turkey, but it was rejected by the Ankara government which has announced that the ship will continue its work in the

Kissinger placates France on Pakistan nuclear deal

DEAUVILLE, France, Aug. 10, (R). — From a holiday retreat in Normandy, Dr. Henry Kissinger sought today to heal a rift with France over the sale of a French nuclear reprocessing plant to Pakistan.

The United States is concerned that the equipment could be used to make plutonium for atomic weapons. America's objections have aroused a bitter reaction in France.

The visiting U.S. secretary of state, in an exercise of personal diplomacy, assured the French government that Washington recognised that France was complying with international safeguards in the proposed deal.

Dr. Kissinger's assurances were carried to the French Foreign Minister in Paris by U.S. Charge d'Affaires Samuel Gammon, making his second call in 24 hours.

A foreign ministry statement said Mr. Gammon "expressed the secretary of state's regrets at press interpretations and commentaries which have given the impression that the U.S. government is seeking to exert pressures on the Pakistani government."

Dr. Kissinger, spending a day in seclusion at the estate of British banker Lord Guinness near the beaches of Deauville, made a conciliatory telephone call to French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues — who was also on holiday at a village on the French Riviera.

They talked for 10 minutes what U.S. officials described as "very friendly, constructive, non-confrontational" conversation. There was no indication, however, on whether a compromise had been discussed in the Franco-Pakistani conflict.

The French Foreign Ministry statement said Mr. Gammon assured that Washington recognised that the safeguard clause in the Franco-Pakistani contract "fully correspond" with the standards set by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) based in Vienna.

The U.S. position, however, that IAEA standards may not be sufficiently strong to prevent misuse of nuclear material and their eventual use for military purposes.

French officials said France had gone beyond international regulations and was satisfied with assurances received from Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto that the proposed reprocessing plant would not be used for nuclear weapons.

They reaffirmed that France was going ahead with its plans for the plant to Pakistan.

The French president, now on an African tour, later ordered cancellation of the sale of a French nuclear reprocessing plant to South Korean government under American pressure.

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89 foreign companies settle in Amman

Last year the government passed a law to encourage foreign companies to set up regional offices in Amman. Provisions include tax exemptions on profits earned outside Jordan, customs duty exemptions on company property and personal effects brought into Jordan, non-Jordanian employees and the provision of work permits for these employees. However, both government officials and company representatives feel there are certain difficulties faced by companies coming to Amman whether caused by the Law itself or by general economic problems. This two-part series will examine these problems, first from the viewpoint of the government officials, and second, in tomorrow's issue, from the viewpoint of the company representatives.

By Cliff Bale
Special to the Jordan Times

A total of 89 foreign companies have up to July 1st established their centre of operations for the Middle East region here in Amman.

Most are American or European companies, but 18 Lebanese businesses have also found conditions very favourable in Jordan.

The government started to encourage foreign (Arab and non-Arab) companies to establish regional offices in Amman when it passed the Registration of Foreign Companies Law No. 46, in November 1975.

The Law provides generous exemptions and privileges for companies, which do not engage in business activity in Jordan (see accompanying extract from the Law). Their role, as regional centres of operation, is to promote sales in the Middle East region.

This law forms a further step in efforts by top officials to encourage foreign investment and attract foreign companies. Officials recognise that Jordan needs outside help to achieve its ambitious aims, in particular those of the 5-year plan.

They hope to make Amman a prosperous regional centre through the adoption of such measures as the Encouragement of Investment Law of 1972 and the registration of Foreign Companies Law.

Steps to encourage companies set up regional offices have been remarkably successful, considering Jordan is not the centre of the most intense economic activity—to be found among the Gulf states.

To offset this drawback, officials have been stressing other factors in Jordan's favour. In the economic field they point to Jordan's stability, its private enterprise economy and its high growth rates which favour broad economic expansion.

They further emphasise its position as a centre of communications in the Middle East region, the almost universal use of the English language in business circles, and last but not least, Jordan's mild climatic conditions relative to the Gulf.

Ministry of Industry and Commerce and Chamber of Industry officials are pleased with progress so far in attracting companies under the Registration Law.

They are aware of certain drawbacks, however, which may encourage companies to look elsewhere, and which therefore need to be eliminated. There is a serious gap between the provisions of the Law and actual implementation. This exists on two levels: that of information for the companies, on procedure and that of knowledge of the law among the lower levels of staff, who are to deal with companies.

The Chamber of Industry is making great efforts to provide all necessary information. Mr. Ali Dajani, the director of the Chamber, feels it is their responsibility to provide such information, as otherwise a company representative must learn the hard way—asking from ministry to ministry.

The Chamber has already collected information pertaining to registration and investment laws, and investment climate in a book, just published for prospective businessmen.

The Chamber is presently in the process of obtaining all information relevant to residence in Jordan. Mr. Dajani is trying to eliminate the many bureaucratic problems a foreign representative may have to face in obtaining work and residence permits.

As for actual implementation, Ministry of Industry and Commerce officials feel that seminars should be held to familiarise staff with the procedures of the Law and to iron out difficulties companies may face in approaching the ministries concerned.

Structural problems in the form of shortages of services required by companies certainly exist, for demand has far outstripped supply.

Accommodation is in short supply, and can sometimes only be found at exorbitant prices, ministry of commerce officials stress.

One official felt that contractors who build offices should receive tax exemptions as an incentive to plug this hole. The municipality could further allow the construction of taller office blocks than presently permitted.

A shortage of secretaries and office workers causes some problems, although normally if the company pays good wages, a competent secretary can be found.

The Ministry of Education can provide short intensive courses either directly under its auspices, or at the University of Jordan or the Royal Scientific Society, an official stated, adding that private institutes should be upgraded and granted gratuities by the state.

The only new secretarial school under the 5-year plan will be the Girls' Commercial Secondary School at Zarka, due for opening in 1978.

Companies have furthermore reported difficulties in obtaining telephone and telex facilities. This shortage has been exacerbated by the more general problem of rapid urbanisation, officials add.

The telephone situation is not critical, a Telecommunications Corporation official stressed, but anyway three mobile units catering for 1000 subscribers each are being purchased to ease demand in areas where shortages do exist.

The telex service provides more serious problems, because the present exchange caters for 500 subscribers, but it is only equipped for 300. This month the Corporation will increase it to 500, thus eliminating most of the backlog.

Furthermore, another exchange with a capacity of 300 should be functioning by the end of the year, and the Corporation is planning the installation of a 3,000 capacity electronic exchange under the 5-year plan.

One pressing need felt by Mr. Dajani is for a telephone directory in English for the business community, for contacting a company in Amman can be a particularly frustrating experience.

"This is not an affront to the Arabic language, but rather a gain for business, culture and mutual relations," he stresses.

The Chamber of Industry has already started this process by including a classified list of companies in their guide to businessmen, but officials consider this an unsatisfactory start.

In spite of these problems, foreign companies continue to arrive here, encouraged by the many positive factors that do exist here, and the enthusiasm of such people as Mr. Dajani.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Shaab Tuesday remarked that despite Israel's oppressive acts and largescale arrests the uprising in the occupied territories will continue to escalate vigorously until it reaches its highest pitch.

The paper says the heroic stand of men, women and old people in Palestine continues to express their rejection of the occupation, the perpetuation of its presence in our homeland, and its insatiable expansion.

Al Shaab adds that the uprising indicates once more that the people there are well aware of the gravity of the conspiracies planned by the Zionist enemy against the Arabs and their land in occupied Palestine, and of the dimensions of the arbitrary Israeli measures of forceful confiscation of land and property, not to mention the imposition of the value-added tax, in contravention of international law.

It is small wonder, the paper goes on, that successive revolts and uprisings should continue to erupt, symbolising Arab rejection of repressive Israeli measures.

Al Shaab says now that two options are being thrust on the Arabs of the occupied areas: to accept the fait accompli, which supposes their fusion in the Zionist crucible, or quitting the land in favour of the enemy. "Both options are being met with tenacious refusal, as deeply rooted as the people's adhesion and loyalty to the land of their forebears," the paper asserts.

Commenting on the non-aligned summit due to open in Colombo on August 16, Al Rai thinks that the nature of Third World non-alignment has changed since the days of its three famous protagonists, Nasser, Tito and Nehru. Non-alignment has now more of an economic rather than a political identity. It is no more an alignment or non-alignment with the East or with the West. It is a matter of socio-economic underdevelopment which goes parallel with the acceleration of the industrial achievements in the world of the wealthy, and with the "aesthetic pills administered to the world of the poor in the form of what is called development."

The paper says a crisis threatens the future hopes of the Third World if the wealthy countries continue to drain the poor ones of their natural resources. The paper lists several facts on the unbalanced dealings between the two sides. Prices of raw materials exports of the Third World, originally low, are still controlled by the industrial countries. Prices of the exported industrial products of the wealthy nations, originally high, are still being arbitrarily dictated to Third World nations. In India, the paper illustrates, a labourer has to work for 13 years to be able to buy a small European car, while a German labourer can buy 50 tons of phosphates with only one month's wages. Lastly, Al Rai says, the convertible currency prices always fluctuate to the detriment of the people of the poor countries, who are compelled to accumulate such currencies, because without them they cannot enter world markets.

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Registration of Foreign Companies Law

ARTICLES 6-9

Exemptions and Privileges — Foreign Companies

Any foreign company which registers an office for itself in the Kingdom shall enjoy the following exemptions and privileges:

- Exemption from income tax and social services tax on the gains and profits which the foreign company may earn or derive from its business outside the Kingdom;
- Exemption from registration with the Chambers of Commerce, the Chambers of Industry, and the professional associations, and exemption from the payment of their registration fees and of any obligations thereto;
- Exemption from obtaining business licenses and the payment of fees relevant thereto, and exemption from any licences or fees relevant to the carrying out of any trade or business in the Kingdom, including exemption from the municipal and sanitary fees;
- Exemption from customs duties, import fees and all other additional charges on the furniture and equipment which the foreign company may import into the Kingdom and which are necessary for the furnishing of its office;
- Permission to bring into the Kingdom commercial samples provided that the foreign company shall submit a statement duly certified by the Ministry.

Exemptions and Privileges — Non-Jordanian Persons

Non-Jordanian persons which the foreign company may employ in its office in the Kingdom shall enjoy the following exemptions and privileges:

- Exemption from income tax and social services tax on the salaries and wages which the foreign company pays to its non-Jordanian employees who work in its office in the Kingdom;
- Exemption from customs duties on the household effects which the non-Jordanian employees of the foreign company in its office in the Kingdom import, provided that the foreign company shall submit a statement duly certified by the Ministry;
- Permission for any non-Jordanian person employed by the foreign company in its office in the Kingdom to import under "temporary

entry" one motor car for his personal use every two years throughout his residence in the Kingdom and his continued employment in the office of the foreign company;

(d) Granting to non-Jordanian employees of the foreign company in its office in the Kingdom residence permits and work authorizations for two years liable for renewal.

Opening of Non-Resident Bank Accounts

A foreign company which has an office in the Kingdom shall be authorized to open "non-resident bank accounts" with licensed commercial banks in the Kingdom in Jordanian Dinars or in any other convertible currency and that foreign company shall be entitled to deposit in, or withdraw from, these accounts any amounts without any prior permits or authorizations, provided that the foreign company shall submit to the Central Bank of Jordan annual statements with regard to these accounts.

Exception

The provisions of this Law shall not apply to the branches of the foreign companies which, through such branches, carry out their business inside the Kingdom.



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Channel 3 & 6:	Channel 6:
6.00 Quran	7.30 News in Hebrew
6.15 Cartoons	7.45 Varieties
6.30 Agricultural programme	8.30 Doctor at large
7.00 Lucy show	9.00 Science report
8.00 News in Arabic	9.10 Play of the week
Channel 3:	10.00 News in English
7.30 Sports programme	10.15 Gunsmoke
8.30 Arabic series	(On both channels)
9.30 Reportage	

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
8.00 Aqaba	9.20 Muscat, Doha
8.00 Cairo	9.40 Aqaba
10.30 Damascus, Aleppo	9.45 Karachi, Abu Dhabi
11.00 Cairo	10.00 Jeddah
11.15 Kuwait (KAC)	10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
11.30 Kuwait	12.00 Bucharest (TAROM)
11.30 Athens, Amsterdam, (KLM)	14.30 Cairo
12.00 Vienna, Copenhagen	14.35 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain
13.00 London	15.20 Jeddah (SAA)
13.05 Bucharest (TAROM)	16.00 Aleppo, Damascus
15.45 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)	17.10 Kuwait
	17.30 Cairo
16.45 Riyadh Dhahran (SAA)	18.55 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
19.30 Cairo	
20.30 Cairo (EA)	19.30 Cairo (EA)
21.00 Kuwait	20.50 London (BA)

Prince Hassan expounds dev. plan to the military IMF team ends talks on Jordan's economy

AMMAN. — H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan Monday paid a visit to the Prince Hassan Airbase where he was met by its commanding and high-ranking officers.

During the visit Prince Hassan explained to an audience included officers of the base, the aims of the five-year development plan, the stimulus it will give to the economic, agricultural, and other activities which he said will bring the national income to one billion dollars by 1980.

AMMAN. — Economic talks between Jordan and a delegation from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) ended here Tuesday at the Central Bank.

The delegation winding up three days of discussions on Jordan's economic and financial position presented to the Jordanian team plan, the stimulus it will give to the economic, agricultural, and other activities which he said will bring the national income to one billion dollars by 1980.

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Cucumbers (small): 120-140	Cucumbers (large): 60-80
Eggplant (small): 50-70	Eggplant (large): 15-25
Figs: 140-180	Grapefruit: 50-70
Green beans: 70-90	Garlic (dry) (large): 210-240
Grapes (green): 110-140	Hot pepper: 60-80
Lemon: 140-180	Marrow (small): 70-100
Marrow (regular): 50-70	Musk melon: 90-120
Orange: 120-140	Onions (dry) imported: 70-90
Onions (white): 40-65	Okra (red): 100-120
Okra (green): 150-180	Potatoes (imported): 100-130
Potatoes (local): 100-130	Peaches (large): 200-220
Peaches (small): 100-120	Pears: 200-240
Pomegranates: 60-80	String beans: 150-180
Tomatoes: 70-90	Spinach: 40-55
Water melon (large): 80	Water melon (small): 50
Wild cucumbers (small): 60-80	Wild cucumbers (large): 30-50

Radio

(On 856 KHZ)
7.00 Breakfast show, morning melodies
7.30 News bulletin
7.40 Newsreel
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (Part I)
1.00 News summary
1.04 Pop session (Part II)
2.00 News bulletin
2.15 Radio magazine
2.30 Music cavalcade
3.00 Concert hour
4.00 Old favourites
4.30 Easy listening
5.00 Thriller
5.30 Pop session (Part III)
6.00 News summary
6.03 Listener's choice
6.30 Science report
7.00 News bulletin
7.10 Newsreel
7.30 Sign off

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Dr. Zein Zaghloul: (38591)
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India general elections expected by year's end

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10, (R). — The Indian parliament begins a three-week session here today that may well be the last for the existing, directly elected house of the people.

There is speculation here that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi ruling the country under an internal emergency declared in June last year, would opt for parliamentary elections, which should have been held last March, towards the end of this year or early next year.

The major pointer towards fresh elections for a new house of the people (Lok Sabha), according to observers here is the government plan to rush through far-reaching constitutional changes during the monsoon session.

Besides sapping the powers of the courts in relation to parliament, the proposed changes will also make the passage of bills against the central and state governments, even those with thin majorities, more difficult than ever.

The change in the law on no-confidence motions is seen by some as preparation for an election, in which Mrs. Gandhi and her congressmen may win only a small majority against the sweeping victories which gave the ruling Congress Party a two-thirds majority in the 1971 poll.

The term of the Lok Sabha elected in 1971 ended in March, but it has been extended for at least another year under emergency provisions.

The monsoon session and the planned statute changes are also expected to further widen the chasm separating the opposition from Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party.

The government has said that it needs most of the constitutional amendment to fulfil its socio-economic obligations to the people.

But most major opposition groups, except the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India and a few independent groups, have opposed the proposed changes as "illegitimate party manoeuvres" and have announced that they would boycott parliament if the government went ahead.

The government invited opposition parties to discuss the constitutional amendments, prepared and already approved by the Congress Party, before they were presented to parliament.

But most of them rejected the offer saying that the proper time for discussing the subject would only be "after the next free and fair general elections during which the pros and cons of such proposals as are urged by the parties can be freely put to the electorate."

Little public debate has been allowed on the amendments, prepared by a committee headed by former Foreign Minister Sardar Swaran Singh, despite assurances to the contrary by Mrs. Gandhi.

The opposition parties have charged that the proposed changes would compromise the democratic balance between the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary.

The proposed amendments, as circulated to members of parliament by the Congress Party, start with the preamble of the constitution itself suggesting that it should be amended to make India a sovereign, democratic, secular, socialist, republic, rather than just a sovereign, democratic, republic.

It then seeks to impose a set of fundamental duties on citizens to balance the fundamental rights already in the constitution, which are mostly suspended under the emergency provisions. Non-compliance with the proposed duties is punishable.

Another important change proposed is that a new clause be inserted in the constitution to make it clear that amendments to the constitution would not be questioned in the law courts.

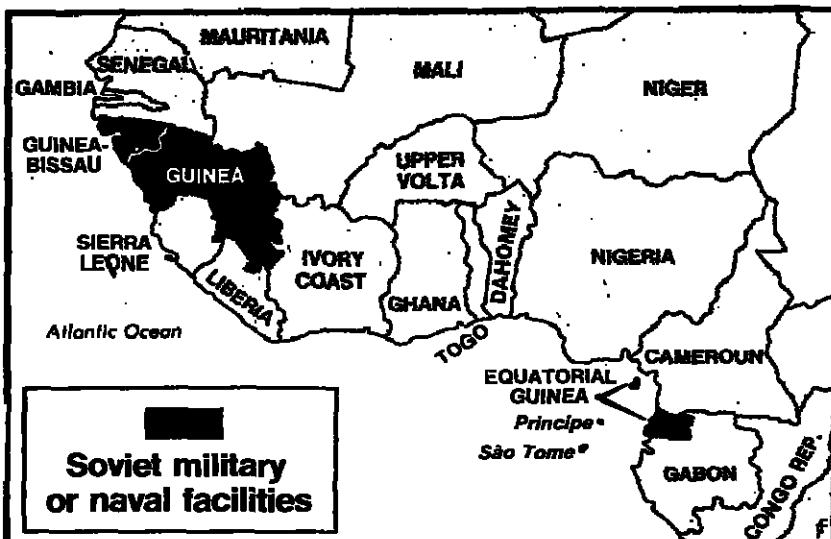
The congress proposal on no-confidence motions is that such motions should require the support of more than half the total membership of the house for approval, against only a simple majority of members required at present.

The party and government argument in support of the changes is that difficulties had been thrown up from time to time in the interpretation of some constitutional provisions, "more particularly where they concern the right of parliament to be the most authentic and effective instrument to give expression and content to the sovereign will of the people."

Despite the opposition boycott, the government is expected to face little difficulty in seeing through the amendments with its two-thirds majority in both houses of parliament.

Whether the passage of the proposed changes would mean the end of the present parliament will finally be answered by Mrs. Gandhi alone.

Most observers here agree that she would certainly be tempted to hold an election at a time when stern and pragmatic measures have greatly improved the national economy. In addition agricultural production is reaching record levels in a poor country where food is an important political issue.



Soviet Union sets up string of outposts along W. African coast

MOSCOW (CSM) — The recent visit to the Soviet Union of the defence minister of the Republic of Guinea illustrates Moscow's often-denied military interest in West Africa.

During that visit, Red Star, the Defence Ministry's daily newspaper, featured a photograph of the African visitor with Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry F. Ustinov in his new general's uniform: the chief of staff, Gen. Viktor G. Kulikov; and Fleet Adm. Sergey G. Gorshkov.

The Soviets have footholds in each of the three Guineas — the Republic of Guinea (formerly a French colony), Guinea-Bissau (formerly Portuguese), and the Democratic Republic of Equatorial Guinea (a formerly Spanish enclave between Gabon and Cameroon).

The regime in Equatorial Guinea, a territory roughly the size of Belgium, is said to resemble Stalinist communism of the World War II period. According to Spanish representatives who remained on the spot, nearly half of the population of 300,000 has fled into neighbouring countries.

Equatorial Guinea's army reportedly is controlled by Soviet "specialists" and "advisers" to President Francisco Nguema.

Soviet specialists are surveying the country for oil and uranium deposits. Naval facilities on the coast of Equatorial Guinea will give the Soviets a toehold in the Bay of Biafra.

Only a few thousand Spaniards remain in the country. All other foreigners have been expelled as "subversive elements." The country is closed to foreigners, including black Africans.

On the nearby islands of Sao Tome and Principe, which are governed by a "democratic republic" of their own, all large farms and fisheries have been nationalised and the Soviets have been permitted to develop naval facilities.

After the recent week-long visit to Moscow of Angolan Premier Lopo do Nascimento and the Angolan acceptance of Soviet assistance "in consolidating its defensive capacity," there is little doubt that the Soviets are preparing to establish footholds all along the coast of West Africa from Guinea Bissau south of Senegal to the southern border, of Angola.

These footholds, existing or projected, are not contiguous.

Although Liberia, Ghana, Cameroon and most English-speaking West African states remain outside the Soviet orbit, Soviet delegations visit frequently throughout West Africa.

The Soviets have links even with Mauritania, north of Senegal. Mauritania was the last stop on a recent tour of the West African coast by Soviet Minister of Fisheries Alexander Ishkov.

A joint fishing society was set up, and the USSR has pledged to provide a fish-processing complex in the Mauritanian port of Noudou, just south of the former Spanish Sahara.

On May 25, Moscow celebrated Africa Liberation Day. Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilchev addressed the African ambassadors.

Prof. Vasily Solodovnikov, director of the Africa Institute of the USSR and author of several books on African resources and development problems, commented:

"There is no genuine national liberation movement in Africa that has not received the USSR's support and assistance. Developments in Angola are the latest example of the Soviet Union discharging its international duty."

Along the East African coast, Soviet activity is concentrated in Somalia and Mozambique. But Soviet missions have been established throughout East Africa.

Tito's attack on U. S. ambassador thought to spell easing of ties with USSR

BELGRADE, Aug. 10, (R). — Yugoslav pressure on United States Ambassador Laurence H. Silberman is believed to be aimed partly at easing recent strains between Belgrade and the Kremlin, in the view of both Warsaw Pact and western observers here.

Yugoslavia has hinted it would like Washington to send a different envoy to Belgrade in place of Mr. Silberman, who was strongly criticised by President Tito earlier this month.

This pressure could be a move paving the way for a long-delayed visit to Yugoslavia this autumn by the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, western observers said.

Renewed criticism of Washington came as no surprise here. American diplomats had forecast some such development immediately after the European communist summit in East Berlin at the end of June.

The summit indicated Marshal Tito's line of relative independence for individual communist parties and communist states, against the traditional concept of monolithic loyalty to the Soviet Union.

The diplomats had predicted an early Yugoslav attack on U.S. policy, aimed at demonstrating there was no danger of Belgrade becoming too pro-western.

Observers from the Soviet bloc here agree that the campaign against Ambassador Silberman can probably be seen primarily within this context.

These observers also point to the imprisonment in Yugoslavia over the past two years of more than 135 pro-Soviet dissidents which strained superficially good relations between Moscow and Belgrade, according to diplomatic sources.

Mr. Brezhnev had originally been expected to visit here in June. That visit was postponed, apparently because Yugoslav attendance at the communist summit was in some doubt until a few days before it took place.

Mr. Brezhnev evidently did not want to risk the embarrassment of a boycott coming immediately after his visit.

A few days after the Berlin summit, a leading pro-Soviet emigre was sentenced to death in Belgrade, though the penalty was immediately commuted to 20 years' imprisonment.

with the ambassador and with "conservative circles" in the U.S. who are pictured as opposing cooperation with President Tito's administration.

Western observers see this as indicating that Belgrade does not wish to carry the issue to a point at which the considerable inflow of American capital to the Yugoslav economy might be jeopardised.

They also feel that the campaign consists partly of rhetoric designed to promote feelings of solidarity among non-aligned countries in advance of their summit conference opening on August 16 in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Ambassador Silberman, whom Marshal Tito accused of interfering in Yugoslavia's affairs, left the country earlier in the month for a holiday in Italy, but his departure for one week was planned in advance and was not connected with the attacks on him, American sources said.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary

had said that it was the Yugoslav government to decide who represent and carry out policies of other governments but that "it is the affair of government to appraise the bearing and behaviour of representative in Belgrade, the advancement of relations, the hindrance of cooperation with Yugoslavia."

The U.S. state department defended the ambassador after President Tito's attack, saying the full confidence of President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

President Tito said later the ambassador had started an Yugoslav campaign aimed at promoting Yugoslavia before non-aligned summit.

"He says that exerting pressure on Yugoslavia pays off and cises those who think only He gives out lessons on internal and external policy in our affairs," Marshal said.

Despite quake China remembers to "criticise" Teng Hsiao Ping

HONG KONG, Aug. 10 (AFP). — The anti-Teng Hsiao Ping campaign is still alive in China in spite of preoccupation with the aftermath of the major July 28 earthquake.

In the past week New China news agency has been injecting this theme into its earthquake reports from Peking and other affected areas.

Senior Vice-Premier Teng was in April this year dismissed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung from all his party and government posts for his "counter-revolutionary revisionist line."

The news agency reported Friday that during the "anti-quake struggle workers in Peking's factories and mines have persevered in studying Marxist-Leninist classics including Chairman Mao's works and in criticising Teng Hsiao-Ping and carrying on the anti-right deviationist struggle."

It added that while studying Chairman Mao's important instructions, workers of the Peking general petro-chemical works had cited many facts to criticise Teng

Hsiao-Ping's revisionist line. In its reports on Premier Kuo-Feng's tour of quake-stricken areas, the news agency said "with the impetus of the right deviationist struggle had pledged to work hard, tore production and rebuilt homes."

Among the ruins of Tang epicentre of the northeast quake, the people had also seen their determination to the criticism of Teng Hsiao Ping.

The campaign is also on in Shanghai, hotbed of the faction opposed to the former premier.

The news agency said that at Shanghai's Teachers' University the Mao thought-ganda team first sent there the cultural revolution in "fought unwaveringly at the front" of the Teng criticism.

Observers recalled that the rightist campaign which the downfall of Mr. Teng is the educational field with cism debates at Peking's University.

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Spain signs \$1 billion deal

PRID, Aug. 10 (R). — Spain signed an agreement last night for a loan of \$1,000 million from foreign and Spanish banks to bolster its sagging economy.

It was the first major foreign loan obtained by Spain since the death of General Franco in November, and the world's largest nationally syndicated bank concluded since 1974, bank officials said.

At the signing ceremony, Finance Minister Eduardo Carriles Gaxiola said the loan was proof of confidence in the monarchy of Juan Carlos, who has promised to introduce Western-style democracy to Spain.

The loan was raised by eight banks and 56 foreign banks, including the Bank of America, Manufacturers Hanover, Manhattan, the Banque Nationale de Paris and the Union of Switzerland.

Spain is grappling with soaring inflation and trade deficits — major factors in the resignation of Minister Carlos Arias Navarro last month.

The cabinet of the new Prime Minister, Adolfo Suarez, is due to meet tomorrow.

Foreign bankers at the ceremony told Reuters they believed had no alternative but to lend to the peseta before the end of the year. But a finance minister said this was not contemplated at the moment.

The loan was negotiated by Spanish officials after the King visited the United States in June.

Rembrandt stolen

... a bet, maybe

SEILLES, Aug. 10 (R). — A valuable Rembrandt painting, a self-portrait, was stolen from a museum in France on Saturday.

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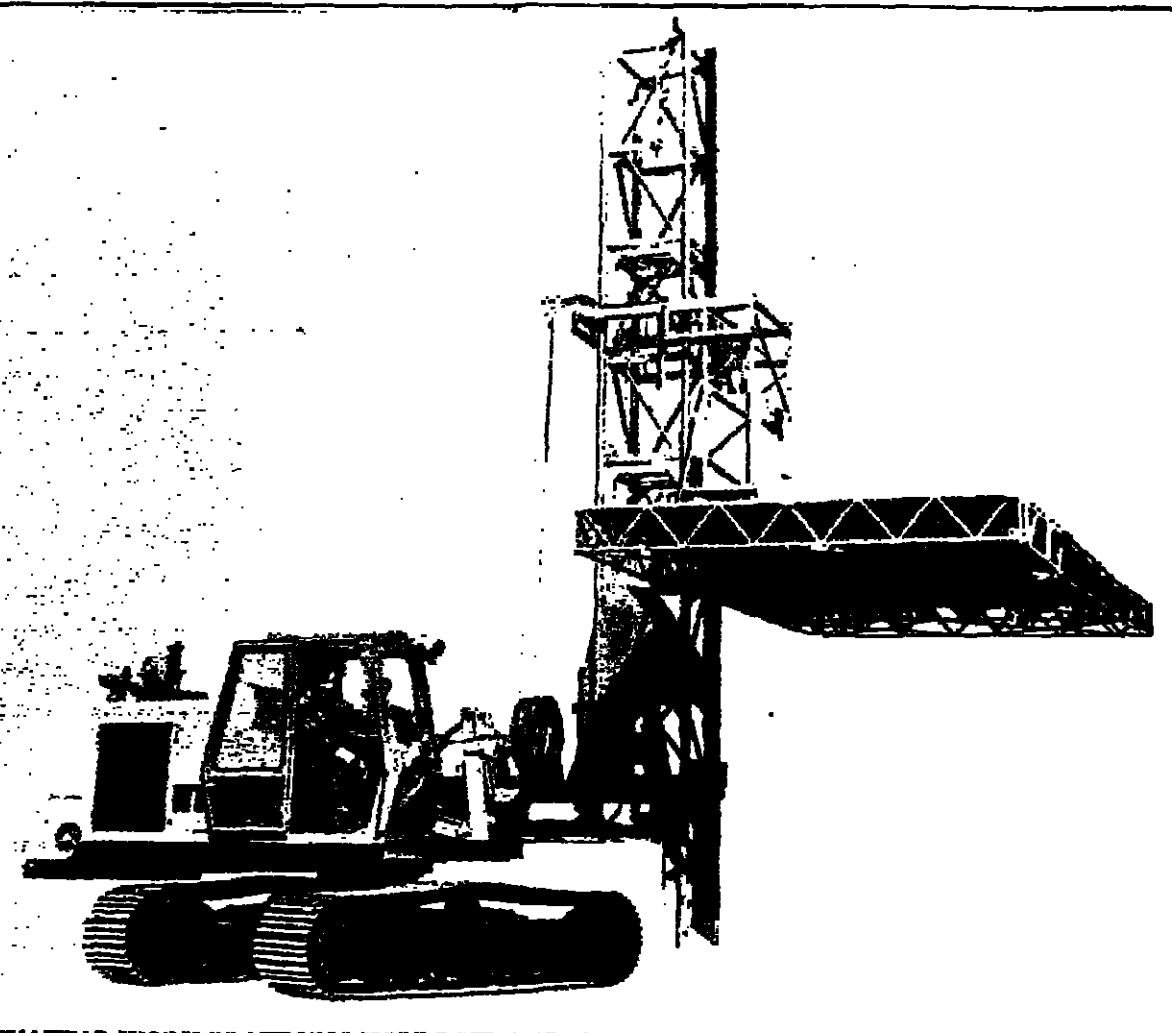
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ELEVATING WORK PLATFORM HOLDS NEARLY ONE TON — An American manufacturer says he offers the only self-propelled elevating work platform with a folding tower and a maximum working height of 13 metres. The work platform is three by six metres and can support nearly one metric ton. The tower may be hydraulically positioned to compensate for terrain slopes of 30 degrees fore and aft and 15 degrees side to side. Potential users include builders of bridges, refineries and above-ground pipelines.

Lockheed payoff scandal shakes foundations of Japanese political and economic system

TOKYO, JAPAN (CSM) — The arrest of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka on suspicion of violating the foreign exchange control law has turned the Japanese political world upside down: the traditional way of doing things would have been to cover up the Lockheed payoff scandal by selecting a few lower-level scapegoats to accept the blame.

Mr. Tanaka has yet to be indicted, but the move against him, in the Japanese way of looking at things, already has amounted to a "coup." It could lead to the disintegration of Mr. Tanaka's political faction, the largest and wealthiest in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), and to drastic realignment of political power.

The position of Prime Minister Takeo Miki, who had called for a full investigation and disclosure of all the facts in the Lockheed affair, appears to have been at least temporarily strengthened.

Only a few months ago Mr. Miki was in danger of being ousted, partly because many politicians in his own party feared that anything but a coverup of the scandal might critically damage the LDP.

The prime minister had a clear majority of his own party and the business community against him. But public interest in seeing justice done in the affair caused Mr. Miki's critics, including a number of followers of Mr. Tanaka, to hesitate in their drive to throw him out.

If the prosecutors go on to make wide-spread arrests of other high-ranking conservative politicians and officials, however, the tide might yet go against Mr. Miki.

He might turn out, despite his reputation for personal honesty, to be the only official in a high enough position to take responsibility for the whole affair, thus giving his party a new lease on life. By seeing to it that the prosecutors were not impeded in their investigations, Mr. Miki was taking one of the biggest risks of his political life.

As a diplomat in Tokyo put it, "If you can pick up Tanaka, you can pick up anyone... There is no one who is safe." And future arrests conceivably could lead to politicians allied with Mr. Miki.

Even if the arrests stop with Mr. Tanaka, the effects are likely to be far-reaching.

Mr. Tanaka's indictment and the breakup of his political faction would remove a major obstacle to reform of the money-oriented LDP, although there are built-in obstacles that have helped make a mockery of Mr. Miki's promises to reform the party.

Other logical results would be greater caution on the part of businessmen in their use of money to influence politicians and a greater effort on the part of the LDP to give positions of leadership to younger men with reputations for honesty.

A U.S. Senate subcommittee revelation last February that the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation had spent \$12 million bribing Japanese officials to sell its planes in Japan plunged this country into political turmoil.

In March, Yoshida Kodama, an ultra-rightist influence peddler and friend of a number of leading politicians, was indicted on charges of tax evasion and violating the foreign exchange control law. Mr. Kodama was Lockheed's secret representative and "fixer" in Japan.

Since then, police have arrested a former managing director and former board chairman as well as four other leading officials of the Marubeni Corporation, which was Lockheed's agent in Japan, and six senior officials of All Nippon Airways, which bought 21 Tristar aircraft from Lockheed.

But Mr. Tanaka was the first politician to be arrested. Mr. Tanaka was accused by the Tokyo prosecutors of receiving from the Marubeni Corporation 500 million yen (\$1.66 million) in bribes over a six-month period during his term.

Many Japanese political analysts think that because of his un-

orthodox background, Mr. Tanaka was a more vulnerable target than most leading politicians.

Unlike the traditional Japanese leaders who went to Tokyo University and worked their way up through the bureaucracy and big-business concerns, Mr. Tanaka is a rough-hewn, self-made man who never got farther in his formal education than elementary school. He made vast sums of money in the construction business and in real estate deals. Many of the more orthodox politicians considered him something of an upstart.

In December, 1974, Mr. Tanaka was forced to resign as prime minister after he came under suspicion of evading income taxes and taking advantage of his official position to enhance his personal fortune.

In 1948, Mr. Tanaka, then a vice-parliamentary justice ministry official, was convicted by a district court of taking bribes in a coal mine scandal. A higher court overturned that ruling.

It's not true! The Americans are starting to lag behind

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM) — Americans still have enough extra money to buy pet rocks and cans of Vermont air that are, in fact, manufactured in Massachusetts. Price: \$2. Instructions: "Tilt can toward nose and inhale deeply. To simulate mountain air on a winter day, place in freezer for one hour prior to inhalation."

But don't let that gulping and general all-around conspicuous consumption fool you. Americans, it seems, are no longer the Richest People in the World.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development — a sort of exclusive club of the 24 richest nations in the West — has made its members empty their pockets and declare their assets, so to speak. And it turns out that, in terms of per capita income, the United States (at \$6,600) ranks behind both Switzerland (\$6,970) and Sweden (\$6,880).

Well, you say, the Americans are still the last of the big spenders — the moneybags whose largesse keeps the rest of the world going around. Wrong again. In proportion to its wealth the United States ranks 11th among the Western nations allotting funds to "developing countries" and "international organisations," like the United Nations.

The notion also will have to be revised that the American tourist abroad is balancing the exchequers of photogenic countries on his credit card. The Americans are getting more than they're giving.

Of the 24 OECD countries, the United States attracts the most tourists, who leave behind about \$6 billion a year before they make it back to customs.

All right, you say. Still, nobody — but nobody — can beat an American at good old-fashioned waste. True. The United States is first in per-capita television sets and telephones and the consumption of meat. But — can it be? — the Canadian now uses more energy than the American.

We're just going to have to face it. After 200 years in the business of getting and spending, the Americans are no longer No. 1. And if projections continue, the OECD-watchers say, the U.S. may soon fall to fifth place in per-capita income, behind Canada and Ireland.

The scene is a hobo jungle, somewhere in the United States in 1980. Two dignified, unshaven gentlemen in third-hand grey suits and old tennis shoes are preparing breakfast. They are known only as the "other" John Paul and Howard H. John Paul glances at an old newspaper he is using to start a fire under an ancient pot of Mulligan stew.

John Paul: What's this? Good news! It says here the United States now ranks 18th in per-capita income, right behind Yugoslavia.

Howard: Oh, what a break. John Paul! Remember what it was like when we were No. 1, and there was no place to go but down?

John Paul: Nobody loved us in those bad old days. Everybody's so nice to us now.

Howard (reading from another part of the paper): Look what's heading the best-seller list. A novel called "The Beautiful American." And it's by an Englishman. I can't believe it!

John Paul (now on the financial page): It says here that the small cars from Detroit, imported by the Japanese, are really cutting into their market.

Howard: I guess with our cheap American labour we can keep prices down and clobber those big gas-guzzling Toyotas and Datsuns. And I notice a story on the entertainment page, reporting that more and more Spanish producers are coming to California to make low-budget movies.

Howard: Well, I don't wish anybody grief, but it's somebody else's turn to be rich and unhappy. I'm already beginning to resent the Yugoslavians.

Colombo meet to replan non-aligned policy in post-Vietnam war realities

COLOMBO, Aug. 10, (AFP) — The non-aligned world represented by 84 foreign ministers meets in this sleepy Indian Ocean town tomorrow for a crucial attempt to step up its pressure on the industrialised nations and map out a neutral strategy against the post-Vietnam rivalry of the superpowers in Asia.

Thanks to heavy logistic support from Yugoslavia and other friendly nations, Sri Lanka authorities have apparently succeeded in overcoming most of the organisational problems posed by the lack of facilities.

Many member countries have come in inordinately large delegations suggesting that they have taken along uninvited representatives of liberation movements or political organisations or that they plan to make a very special propaganda effort.

For this first non-aligned summit in Asia, there are three new communist newcomers Laos, Cambodia, and North Korea, plus a reunified Vietnam, adding to fears of the non-communist members from southeast Asia (Malaysia, Indonesia, and Singapore) of a further shift to the left of the non-aligned movement. But the predominant mood among Asia's non-aligned today seems to be in favour of reassessing the economic strategy vis-a-vis the industrial nations, after the disappointments of the UNCTAD conference in Nairobi.

Yet the threat to the creation of a zone of peace coming from increased American-Soviet confrontation in the Indian Ocean and the ASEAN pledge to promote neutralisation of south east Asia were expected to be given prominence at the summit.

Apart from speculation on the very likely possibility of brief vocal duels and even walk-outs over disputes involving member countries like the Western Sahara or Timor, delegates interest centered on forthcoming debates about a change in membership criteria, Middle East situation, and decolonisation.

Romania, Portugal, Thailand and the Philippines have indicated that they would like to become guests of the non-aligned movement and possibly full members in spite of their membership in a military alliance of their defence agreements with one of the superpowers.

Some delegations argued that by joining the non-aligned movement these candidate countries would help to weaken the milita-

ry alliance to which they belonged, and thereby the cause of peace.

Others are opposed to a redefinition of the concept of non-alignment and want to keep new members out.

Eventually the creation of a non-aligned pool of news agencies — already approved at the level of non-aligned ministers of information — may be one of the few concrete achievements recorded at Colombo.

But the very fact that two-thirds of the earth's population have sent their leaders here to reaffirm their independence from the superpowers and their will to join forces for a better economic order is in itself a world development of historical significance.

Possibly the non-alignment movement has grown too big to be really effective, possibly also the Colombo summit will be followed by an even larger third world summit which could succeed in breaking the current deadlock in the dialogue between haves and have-not nations.

Discovery reported of Inca final capital

LIMA, Aug. 10 (AFP) — The last tragic capital of the doomed Inca empire, Vilcabamba, was discovered by a special expedition in the Peruvian jungle last July 22, historian Edmundo Guillen announced here last week.

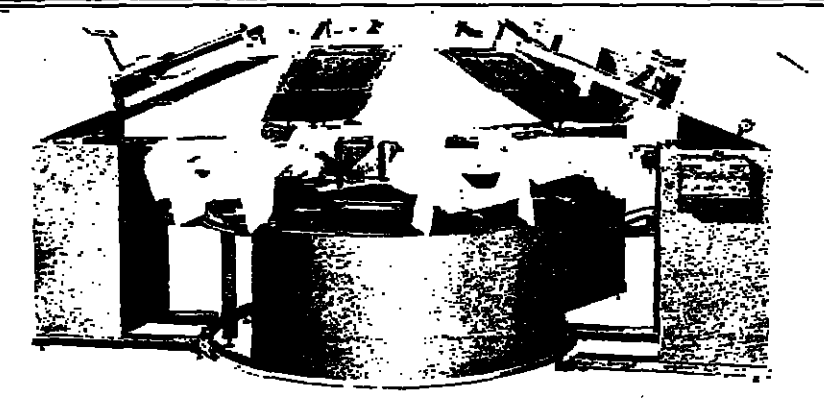
Vilcabamba had been covered over by dense vegetation since Spanish conquistadores overran it in June of 1572.

Inca emperor Mango Inca Yupanqui, after losing Cuzco and Lima, had withdrawn to Vilcabamba in 1539 to carry on the struggle for reconquest of his empire from the Spanish invaders.

When he was assassinated, his successor, Thopa Amaro Inca, the last Inca emperor, continued to resist the conquistadores until the final defeat in 1572, when he was decapitated in Cuzco, the historian said.

Mr. Guillen, who led the expedition, said it was guided by mostly unpublished accounts of the last battle written by Spanish soldiers.

The expedition found the ruins of Vilcabamba, consisting of some 400 houses as well as palaces and temples spread over an area some five kilometres long and about half as wide, after 12 days of cutting its way through the dense rainforest from Cuzco.



CAMEO TURNTABLE MULTIPRINTER is a machine for printing multi-coloured emblems or designs on textile items such as T-shirts, jackets, pennants and bags. The American manufacturer says it is cheaper, half the size and prints twice as fast as his competitor's models. The MULTIPRINTER makes four impressions at once and can total 864 four-colour prints an hour with two operators.

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Cairo schoolgirl swims channel

DOVER, England, Aug. 10, (R). — Cairo schoolgirl Nazla Faidella, 16, Saturday swam the channel from England to France — two days after her six-strong Egyptian team crossed the channel in a record relay time of eight hours five minutes.

Miss Faidella landed in France after 10 hours 39 minutes.

Another Egyptian, Nasser Al Shazley, 15, from Alexandria also swam the channel Saturday in nine hours 45 minutes.

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It's the latest in Czech automobile tastes: a 1930's Aero!



OLD CAR FOR NEWLY WEDS — This newlywed couple take off on their honeymoon in Czechoslovakia in a 1930's vintage Aero roadster, a sturdy antique with faithful fans. The push-off was strictly for picture purposes. Aero boosters say.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP) — In a country where the range of new cars is limited, the favourite plaything of motorised Czech youth is a sturdy little roadster built in the 1930s—and still going strong.

When the depression era hit pre-war Czechoslovakia, aircraft designer Bretislav Novotny switched to cars. His 10-horsepower Aero jalopy was first produced in 1928 at an aircraft factory in Prague's Vysočany suburb.

The high-grade material used was so strong that Aero owners still boast they can dance a jig on the bonnet without making a dent.

About a thousand of the Aéros produced between 1928 and the late thirties are still in use after clocking around a million kilometres each on often rough roads.

The Aero, which looks something like an early English MG roadster, is not officially classified as a veteran. But it is in such demand by Czech youngsters as a fun car that it is fast becoming a collector's item. An Aero cannot be exported without approval of a three-member commission consisting of representatives of the Veteran Club, the Technical Museum and the Tuxes state foreign currency concern.

Though Aéros are a rarity abroad, one Swiss buyer paid 16,000 Swiss francs—about \$ 6,400 U.S.—for his. In Czechoslovakia, they sell for 2,000 to 2,800 crowns (A Czech crown roughly equals a dollar).

Unlike most veteran cars, Aéros are bought for use and not for show as a museum piece. A convoy of three to five tooting along a country road on a long holiday trek is a common sight here.

Aero owners drive their cars. Veteran Club members by comparison organise sedate parades, says Aero owner Karel Jicinsky. "We just maintain our cars, they restore theirs."

Aero enthusiasts say they have little trouble passing their robust oldsters through roadworthy checks or keeping them up to date with the latest road safety requirements.

Part of the fun of ownership is tinkering about. But, says Milos Linhart, a technical designer. "Whenever a new owner thinks he can make an improvement, he eventually returns to the original design, it is so good."

He claims the open cars, which have a collapsible canvas roof, can be driven in winter without the driver wearing more than a shirt top. "You just stick a piece of folded newspaper into the ventilation holes, the warm air from the engine travels upwards along your feet and then out through the canvas roof at your back."

Parts are scarce and it's good idea to buy two Aéros so that one can be pirated for components.

"If you give it a general overhaul when you buy the car, you will be able to drive it for 7 years without touching it," says Linhart.

The Aero era started with a two-seater, 10-HP car with an extra dicky seat in the back. It was known affectionately as the "cililink." That's the Czech descriptive word for the tinkling of a bell, which is what the starter sounds like.

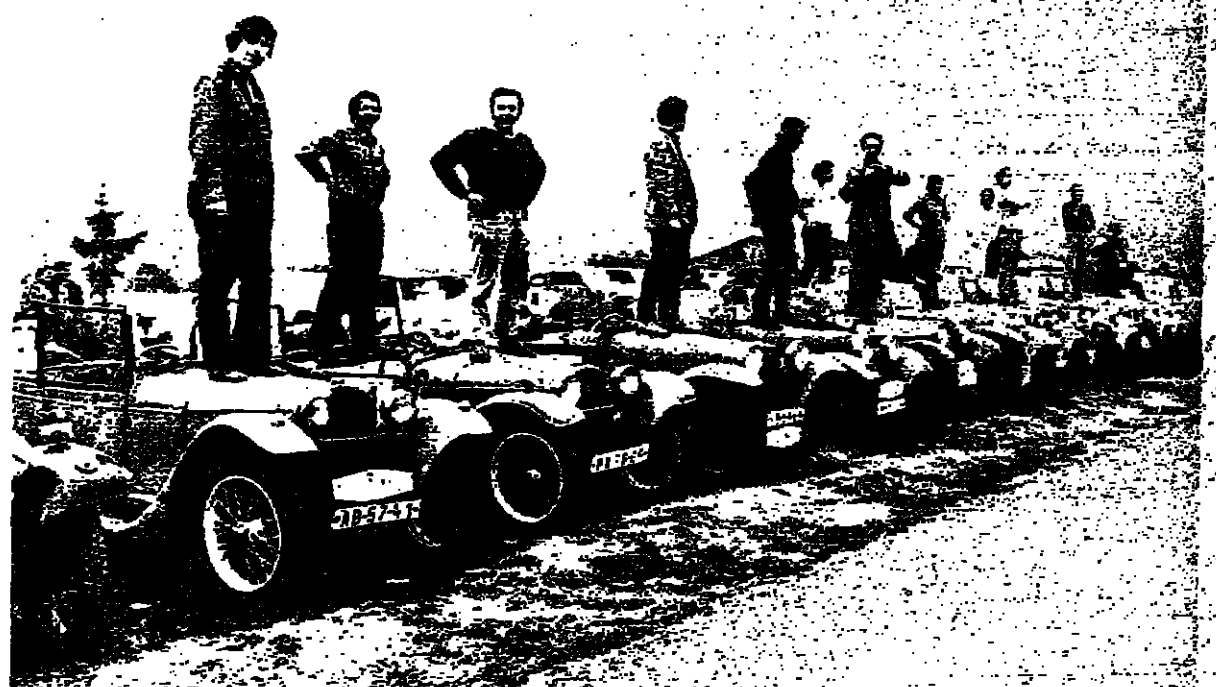
The "cililink" is a pretty basic sort of car, produced as cheaply as possible in 1928 to suit the shrunken pockets of depression-era buyers. It had a single-cylinder, and a two-stroke 500 cc engine that could travel 70 kilometres an hour on 5.5 to 6 litres of fuel mix.

The dicky seat arrangement is legal here. But it got one "cililink" owner into trouble when he toured West Germany. Cops there objected to his mother-in-law sitting in the dicky and she had to squeeze up front with the driver and his wife!

The first "cililink" successor came off the line in 1930 and won fame as "the small car for long tours" after a great feat by racing driver Bohumil Turek.

He drove the 18-HP, two-cylinder, 662cc-engined car 30,000 kilometres in 30 days with its engine sealed to prove it needed no attention, making both car and driver heroes of their day.

A 1934 model with front-wheel drive and a 28-HP, 1-litre two-stroke engine, the Aero 30, won a prix d'elegance in Paris. A 1936 model followed, but a 750 cc two-cylinder car developed secretly



ANTIQUE BUT LIVELY — The Aero, a sturdy little automobile built in Czechoslovakia in the 1930s, has a faithful following among the young. About a thousand are still in use. Fans say they're so good you can do a jig on the bonnet without denting it, as these participants in a recent rally are preparing to do.

during the wartime Nazi occupation was never produced because the Aero line was discontinued when the factory was nationalised after the war.

An Aero Club, formed in 1930, was resurrected in 1965. It issues magazines, arranges spare part

swaps and annually organises Bohumil Turek memorial Aero rally and a night cruise drive.

Weddings of club members, very popular as all the guests are traditionally chauffeured in traditional cars.

Luxury tourist boom threatened

Italian authorities get tough with tax-dodging yacht elite

ROME, ITALY (CSM) — A small flotilla of luxury yachts belonging to wealthy Italians has scattered across the Mediterranean to ports in France, Spain, Greece and Malta after the seizure by Italian customs police of more than 150 vessels registered under foreign flags of convenience.

The zeal of police and magis-

trates in prosecuting offenders against Italy's tax and maritime laws has led to a state of near disaster in the tourist industry in many yacht harbours.

Yacht marinas designed to hold hundreds of luxury vessels are almost empty and restaurant and hotel owners and traders supplying seaborne vacationers are com-

plaining of a drop in trade of over 76 per cent after the mass exodus by yacht owners anxious not to find their expensive investments in the hands of Italian police.

The picturesque Italian Riviera port of Portofino is almost deserted at what should be the height of the summer vacation season. Normally the tiny harbour is crammed with expensive Italian and foreign yachts sailing under the Panamanian flag.

Adolfo Sarti, tourist minister in the outgoing Italian government, recently opened one of Italy's most modern yacht marinas on the coast of Sardinia. The marina complex was built by the Aga Khan and offers almost 500 berths for the biggest luxury yachts with fresh water, electricity, telephone and television all piped to the quayside.

The lavishly designed marina is almost empty as the message has got around the international yachting grapevine that vessels are liable to unaccountable seizure in Italian ports.

Mr. Sarti suggested in his speech at the opening of the Aga Khan's marina that the judicial authorities might turn a blind eye to tax evasion by the yachting fraternity in the light of the catastrophic situation now affecting the entire service industry for yachts — from repair yards to hotels and restaurants.

This brought an angry reply from Villa Santa, the public prosecutor in Cagliari, the main city in Sardinia, who was one of those chiefly responsible for the recent spate of judicial seizures of yachts.

The minister might not be aware that most Italian yacht owners spend their holidays abroad as illegal exporters of currency, he said.

Owners of yachts confiscated by the police face not only the loss of their valuable craft but fines and imprisonment for evading Italy's tax laws. According to Mr. Villa Santa they have evading value-added tax which can amount to \$50,000 on a costing \$120,000.

While the law has been hanging down on the summer yachts of the idle rich, it also been trying to protect the yachts of the poor to have a swim in the Mediterranean near Rome, out having to pay an entrance to the beach.

Most of the 20-mile stretch beach near Rome has been let to concessionaires who on admission to their bathing establishments of up to a dollar person plus further fees for changing huts, deckchairs and umbrellas.

A Rome magistrate decided all this is illegal and ruled the beaches are public property and must be thrown open to the beach establishments, so their livelihood threatened, very well, but only along a yard stretch along the sea.

The result has been a long-winded ribbon of beach without square yard to sit down and in reds of private beach clubs sitting empty.

Neither the bathers nor the yacht-club owners seem very happy at the intervention of the law for the idle rich, they have sailed in disgust.



Leisureing Italians off the coast of Positano, Italy: unhappy at the intervention of the law.

Tonight's T.V. Features

PLAY OF THE WEEK

THURSDAY'S CHILD

A marriage is breaking up, divorce is on the way, and in the middle of it all is Deborah, the 13 year-old daughter of the marriage. Can she survive the violent domestic upheaval at such a tender age?

LUCY SHOW

LUCY'S CONTACT LENSES

Lucy thinks she has lost one of her contact lenses in a cake at a party, and finds herself in a dilemma.

GUNSMOKE

VENGEANCE PT. I

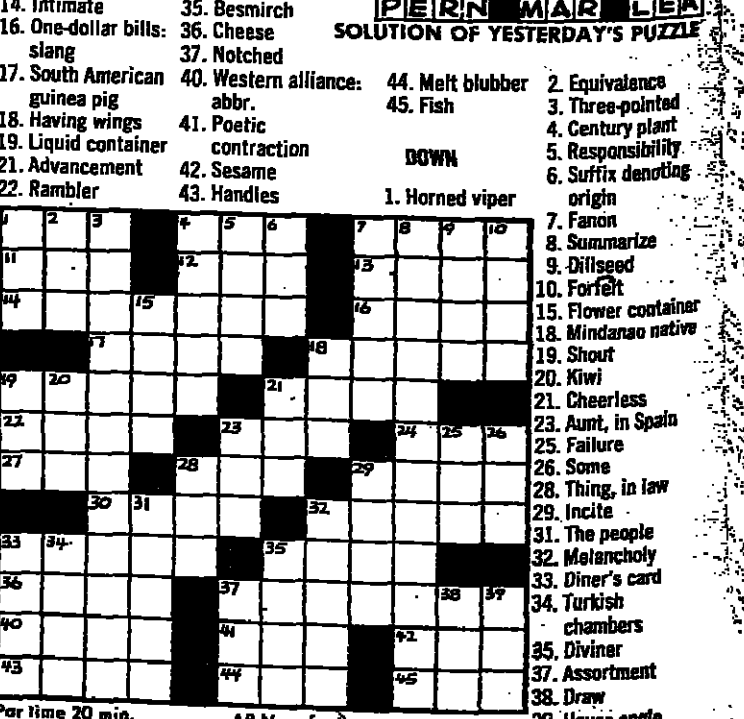
An influential man, owning half the town, allows his gang to attack three men and kill two of them. The third escapes and starts thinking of revenge.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Pertinent
4. Upset
7. Using speech
11. Sparoid fish
12. Used for violin strings
13. Resort city
14. Intimate
16. One-dollar bill: slang
17. South American guinea pig
18. Having wings
19. Liquid container
21. Advancement
22. Rambler
23. Chinese pagoda
24. Mount Psilorti
27. Snappish bark
28. Empty
29. Confound
30. Groundless supposition
32. Con
33. Styles
35. Besmirch
36. Cheese
37. Notched
40. Western alliance: abbr.
41. Poetic contraction
42. Sesame
43. Handles

44. Melt blubber
45. Fish
2. Equivalence
3. Three-pointed
4. Century plant
5. Responsibility
6. Suffix denoting origin
7. Fanon
8. Summarize
9. Diffused
10. Forth
11. Flower container
12. Mindanao native
19. Shout
20. Kiwi
21. Cheerless
23. Aunt, in Spain
25. Failure
26. Some
28. Thing, in law
29. Incite
31. The people
32. Melancholy
33. Diner's card
34. Turkish chambers
35. Diviner
37. Assortment
38. Draw
39. House angle



Par Time 20 min. AP Newsfeatures 8-11 39. House angle

OUT AND ABOUT

LOS AMIGOS

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ish violence claims lives of two children

FAST, Aug. 10, (R). — Two children died in Belfast today when a mother and her family were struck down by a car which crashed during an exchange of fire between Republican gunmen and a British army patrol.

The six-month-old baby girl being held in a pram by her mother and her brother of eight were the innocent victims of Northern Ireland's continuing street violence.

The mother and a third child, a boy of two, were seriously injured and were taken to hospital. One of the two men in the car died and his companion was injured.

The tragedy happened in the Republican Andersonstown area of Belfast, about four miles from the city centre.

When a march on the anniversary of the introduction of internment without trial by the British was held over into violence.

Spinola arrested on return to Portugal

LISBON, Aug. 10, (R). — Former President Antonio de Spinoza returned from exile to Portugal today and was immediately detained by military authorities.

A warrant still stands for the 65-year-old monocrat for an abortive rightwing uprising in March 1975. Spinoza fled the country after the fall of the revolt.

Portuguese police and military officers met him when he arrived at Lisbon Airport on a regular flight from New York. He was escorted to a military fortress jail of Cascais, outside the capital, an army unit said.

Spinoza was the first time he had been back to Portugal since the abortive coup.

The communists said Spinoza was being held for questioning under orders of the military police. It gave no details.

Spinoza's arrest has been a major political process have been implicated in the 1975 uprising.

Developing countries may borrow from OPEC fund

NA, Aug. 10, (R). — Developing countries will be able to borrow money before the end of this year from a special fund set up by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC.

A Green Iranian official said last week.

Mohammed Yeganeh, chairman of the governors of the 800 million-dollar OPEC fund, said the fund's lending would have no strings attached.

London Market Report

The market closed slightly off the top after a mainly firm session today. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 4.2 at 374.1.

Government stocks were higher by up to 1/8 in shorts while dated loans gained up to 3/8 point. Leading industrials edged by up to 5p although one or two shares were off the top.

Shares gained 2p to 5p while banks put on a penny or so.

Shares firmed after a nervous opening, helped by the gold bullion price, and heavyweight gold producers saw up to 25p. Australians were also firm in places.

Unlevered industrials higher with a net gain of 5p after 6p, and gained a similar amount. Dealers said. Rises of 2p to 4p were seen by ICI, Courtauld, Bowater, EMI, Fisons, GEC, Hawker, Tubes, Box and Bceham.

Shell was 7p higher in oil ahead of interim results later this week, while BP reversed an earlier 3p fall.



RIOT AFTERMATH — Smoke pours from hijacked vehicles set alight by youths in the Falls Road area of Belfast Monday, following riots staged to commemorate the fifth anniversary of internment in Britain's troubled province. (AP Wirephoto).

Fresh tremors raise fears of new Chinese earthquake

PEKING, Aug. 10, (R). — Millions of Chinese camping on Peking's pavements today faced more nights in the open after warnings of a possible new earthquake.

The alert came as the capital had begun to relax two weeks after the devastating earthquake in the Tang Shan area had sent its seven million people scurrying from their homes.

Embassies, manned by skeleton staffs, cancelled plans to recall personnel as official confirmation reached them of fresh tremors around Tang Shan.

Jordan, West Germany sign agricultural accord

AMMAN, — Jordan and West Germany Tuesday exchanged technical cooperation memoranda concluded between them to improve and develop Jordan's agricultural production.

Under the memoranda, the West German government is to provide Jordan at West Germany's expense, with 825 tonnes of chemical fertilisers spraying instruments and a number of other agricultural machinery.

The Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with the Jordanian Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs in his capacity of Acting Minister of Agriculture, signed the memoranda for Jordan, while the West German Ambassador here Dr. Horst Schmidt Dorleiden signed it for his government.

Rightists attack Tal Al-Zaatar

[Continued from page 1]

has been "very understanding" about Nabaa.

The flight of the thousands of Lebanese from Nabaa meanwhile continues to accentuate the de facto partition of Lebanon, the rightist-Christian region now including no more than a few leftist-Muslim villages in the Byblos area some 30 km (18 miles) north of Beirut.

Fighting and shelling was also recorded today on most of the other fronts.

Nimeiry relinquishes defence post

KHARTOUM, Aug. 10, (Agencies). — Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiry last night announced that he was relinquishing the ministry of defence and other senior posts he had previously held.

President Nimeiry appointed Lieutenant-General Bashir Mohamed Ali as Defence Minister and Commander in Chief of the Sudanese army, both posts held by himself up to now.

The post of Secretary-General of the ruling Sudanese Socialist Union, also held by the president, went to Major Abdul-Qasim Mohamed Ibrahim.

Non-aligned F.M.'s open meet

[Continued from page 1]

among non-aligned countries in the fields of education, information, culture and science.

Secretary-General Vernon Mendis of the Non-Aligned Summit Conference today declared "no one can divide" the non-aligned bloc "if we have the solidarity."

Mr. Mendis' statement came on the heels of earlier warnings by Yugoslavia President Josef Broz Tito and North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Dam that "imperialist powers were out to divide and undermine the non-aligned conference."

Uneasy peace reigns in Soweto

[Continued from page 1]

In an apparent allusion to alleged underground Communist activity Mr. Vorster said: "As international tension builds up outside, so our enemies will see to it that the internal tensions rise. This is precisely what they are doing at the moment."

The government announced in Pretoria last night that it was forming a new advisory body to deal with the problems of South Africa's minority coloured (mixed race) and Indian populations.

The new body, which will have no legislative power, will include government ministers and coloured and Indian leaders. It will meet for the first time on September 24.

Hurricane Belle lashes New York, kills one

NEW YORK, Aug. 10, (R). — Residents of New York area today began repairing the havoc left by Hurricane Belle, which spent its fury on the populous suburbs of Long Island and southern Connecticut early today before diminishing to a tropical storm.

A 19-year-old girl was crushed to death by a falling tree in the town of Wading River, New York after the season's first hurricane.

The storm flooded brooks and roads and brought down hundreds of trees and power lines. Thousands of people in Connecticut were without power hours after the storm had passed. Officials said it might be days before all the power lines were restored.

After sweeping across the New York area, the force of Hurricane Belle dropped to that of a tropical storm which moved north over Massachusetts.

The morning rush hour was chaotic than usual, with roads blocked by trees and cut power lines. The long island railroad, which carries thousands of commuters into Manhattan every morning reported delays averaging 15 minutes.

Tens of thousands of commuters from the affected areas faced delays of two hours or more.

By mid-morning, the storm was near Springfield, Massachusetts, with 50 mile (80 kilometres) winds at its centre. A hurricane has sustained winds of 75 miles (121 kilometres) per hour.

Gale warnings continued along the New England coast, including the Cape Cod resort area.

In New York at dawn, there were winds of only 17 miles (27 kilometres) per hour and the streets were swept clean by the hurricane. The typical haze and smells of Manhattan were replaced by air as sweet as the country side in spring.

Rome city council elects pro-Communist mayor

ROME, Aug. 10, (Agencies). — A political independent elected to the City Council in June on a Communist Party ticket became mayor of Rome yesterday. The Christian Democratic Party lost control of the city government for the first time since World War II.

Noted art historian Giulio Carlo Argan, 67, won 39 votes in the Rome City Council to become the new mayor.

Thirty votes came from the Communists in the City Council, six votes from the Socialists and three from the Social Democratic Party.

Christian Democrat and Republican councillors abstained in the vote.

In a speech of thanks, Professor Argan described Rome as a model for the ideal state capital and an example of "the modern system of distributing and managing political power."

But he warned that the crisis faced by the city threatened to endanger the ancient belief in its indestructibility which gave rise to its name of the "eternal city."

The Vatican has not yet officially commented on the new city administration, elected last June when the Communists overtook the Christian Democrats as Rome's most popular political party.

The Vatican waged a vigorous campaign before the elections to persuade the city's voters not to elect a Communist-dominated administration.

The Pope's Vicar-General in Rome, Cardinal Ugo Poletti, warned that a vote for the Communists would turn the capital into "a city without God."

Professor Argan pledged that his administration would fight to eradicate Rome's severe housing shortage, reduce its chronic indebtedness and improve school facilities.

Information team leaves for Syria

AMMAN, — A Jordanian information delegation Tuesday morning left for Syria on a three-day official visit to attend the periodic meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Information Committee to be held there.

Led by the Minister of Culture and Information Adnan Abu Odeh, the delegation was received on its arrival at the Jordanian-Syrian borders at Ramtha by the Syrian Minister of Information Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, the governor of Deraa Mahmoud Qadour and a number of Syrian information officers.

Rifai hands message to King Hassan II

RABAT, — Former Prime Minister Zaid Rifai was received Tuesday morning by King Hassan II of Morocco to whom he delivered a message from His Majesty King Hussein.

Mr. Rifai had arrived here on Monday afternoon on the first leg of his tour to Morocco and Austria.

Extension of the closing date for (P.C.M.) project tender No. 16/76

The Telecommunications Corporation in Jordan announces the extension of the closing date of the above mentioned tender up to 14.00 hours, Wednesday the 15th of September, 1976.

Eng. MOHD SHAHID ISMAIL
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The Villa has central heating and is located in Al-Rasheed Suburb, Al-Salt Road. It can be handed over one month after the agreement.

Those interested can contact the owner Majed Qutieshat at the Ministry of Education during work hours: Tel. 38781, after 2:00 at the Villa.

NOTE: in absence tell the operator.